

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

VOL. 1.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1856.

[NO. 12.]

The Republican

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BY L. MATTINGLY.

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MARSHALL COUNTY DEMOCRAT, A. Thompson and P. McDonald, publishers.
CHARLES PALMER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Hats & Caps.

J. G. OSBORNE, Attorney & Counselor at Law. Office up stairs over Palmer's Store, Plymouth, Ind.

D. J. W. BENNETT'S office at his residence three doors north of Edwards' hotel, on Michigan street.

BROCK & EVANS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Ready-made Clothing, corner LaPorte & Mich. streets.

J. BROWNLEE & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware & Cutlery.

DR. T. A. LEMON, Practicing Physician, and Dealer in Drugs & Medicines, Oils, Paints & Groceries, east side Michigan street.

A. VINEDGE, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Groceries and Provisions east side Michigan street.

W. L. PIATT, Chair & Cabinet maker, and Undertaker. Furniture room in north room of the old Plymouth Hotel.

J. GARNETT, Manufacturer and dealer in Hats & Shawls, and Shoe Findings, west side Michigan street.

S. CLEVELAND Wholesale and retail dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, new building, north side LaPorte street.

N. H. GILES, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, LaPorte & Mich. streets.

J. WESTERVELT & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Ready-made Clothing &c.

BUSHING & THOMPSON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Glass & Glassware, and Groceries.

BROWN & BAXTER, Manufacturers of Tin Sheet Iron and Copperware, and dealers in Stoves—sign of Tin Shop & Store.

H. REEVE, Atty. at Law. Collections punctually attended to in Northern Indiana. Lands for sale cheap.

M. W. SMITH, Justice of the Peace, will attend to business in his new stand at the Court House. Over the Post Office.

DR. SAM'L. HIGGINBOTHAM, Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, south Plymouth street.

JOHN COUGLE, Keeps a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Vegetables and Meats of all kinds. Cor. Gano & Mich. sts.

DR. J. D. GRAY, Eclectic Physician, will attend to calls day or night. Office four doors north of G. H. Reeve's residence.

E. LLOYD & Co., Wagon, Carriage & Plow Manufacturers, at their new stand at the south end of the Bridge, Michigan street.

DR. R. BROWN, Physician and Surgeon, will promptly attend to all calls in his profession. Office at his residence, south Plymouth street.

A. JOSEPH, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner Center & Washington sts.

DR. CHAS. WEST, Eclectic Physician, Office at his residence, east side Michigan street.

L. FAIRLOR, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner Center & Washington sts.

EDWARDS' HOTEL, Wm. C. Edwards, Proprietor, corner Michigan and Washington streets.

A. K. BRIGGS, Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing of all kinds done to order. Shop south east of Edwards' Hotel.

AMERICAN HOUSE, G. P. Cherry & Son, proprietors, South Plymouth.

M. F. FETTER & CO., Dealers in Family Groceries, Provisions, Confectioneries &c. South Plymouth.

BERICK & LAMSON, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters. Shop south end of the Bridge, Plymouth, Ind.

Cheeseman's Pills.

THE True source of Health in the Female Constitution. Just received and for sale by BUSHING & THOMPSON. Aug. 7, 1856.

TEGARDEN HOUSE.

V. W. AXIALL, Proprietor, LaPorte, Indiana.

DOTY'S HOTEL.

63, Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

T. DOTY, Proprietor.

HALL LAMPS, for sale at Mount LaPorte.

Poetical.

Earth's Angels.

Earth has her angels, though their forms are moulded,
But of much clay as fashions all below,
Though harps are wanted, and bright pinions folded,
We know them by the love-light of their brow.

I have seen angels by the sick one's pillow:
Theirs was the soft voice and noiseless tread;
When smitten hearts were drooping like the willow,
They stood between the weeping and the dead.

And if my sight, by earthly dimness hindered,
Beheld no hovering seraphs in the air,
I doubted not, for spirits know their kindred—
They smiled upon the wingless watchers there.

There have been angels in the gloomy prison—
In crowded halls—by the lone widow's hearth;
And where they passed the fallen have arisen—
The gently paused—the mourner's hope had birth.

Oh, many a spirit walks the world unheeded,
That when its veil of sadness is laid down,
Shall soar aloft, with pinions unimpeded,
And wear glory like a starry crown!

Political.

The Republican Association of Washington to the Republicans of the United States.

The Presidential contest is over, and at last we have some materials to enable us to form a judgment of the results.

Seldom have two parties emerged from a contest with less of joy to the victors—more of hope to the vanquished.

The Pro-Slavery party has elected its Presidential candidate, only, however, by the votes of the minority, and that of such a character as to stamp the victory as the offspring of sectionalism and temporary causes.

The Republicans, however, able to present clearly to the public the real issues of the canvass—Slavery Extension or Slavery Restriction—have carried the people with them by unprecedented majorities—almost breaking up in some States the organization of their adversaries.

A sudden gathering together of the people alarmed at the inroads of the Slave Power, rather than a well organized party, with but a few months to attend to the complicated details of party warfare, obstructed by a secret Order, which had pre-occupied the field, and obtained a stronghold of the national and religious prejudices of the masses; opposed to an old party, commencing the canvass with the united support of a powerful section, hardened by long party drill, accustomed to victory, and wielding the whole power of the Federal Administration—a party which only four years ago carried all but four of the States, and a majority of the popular vote—still, under all these adverse circumstances, they have triumphed in eleven, if not twelve, of the Free States, pre-eminent for enterprise and general intelligence, and containing one-half of the white population of the country; given to their Presidential candidate nearly three times as many electoral votes as were cast by the Whig party in 1852, and this day control the Governments of fourteen of the most powerful States of the Union.

Well may our adversaries tremble in the hour of their victory. "The Democratic and Black Republican parties," they say "are nearly balanced in regard to power." The former was victorious in the recent struggle, but success was hardly won, with the aid of important accidental advantages. The latter has abated nothing of its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its preparations for another battle.

With such numerical force, such zeal, intelligence and harmony in counsel; with so many great States, and more than a million voters rallied to their standard by the efforts of a few months, why may not the Republicans confidently expect victory in the next contest?

The necessity for their organization still exists in all its force. Mr. Buchanan has always proved true to the demands of his party. He fully comprehended the Cincinnati platform, and pledged himself to its policy of filibustering a broad and slave propaganda at home, prominent and controlling among his supporters are men committed, by word and deed, to that policy; and what is there in his character, his antecedents, the nature of his Northern support, to authorize the expectation that he will disregard their will? Nothing will be so likely to restrain him, and counteract his extreme measures, as a vigorous and growing Republican Organization, as

nothing would be more necessary to save the cause of Freedom and the Union, should he, as we have every reason to believe, continue the Pro-Slavery policy of the present incumbent. Let us beware of folding our arms and waiting to see what he will do. We know the ambition, the necessities, the schemes of the Slave Power, its policy of extension and aggrandizement and universal empire, is the law of its being, not an accident—is settled, not fluctuating—covert or open, moderate or extreme, according to circumstances, it never changes its spirit or aim. With Mr. Buchanan, the elect of a party controlled by this policy, administering the Government, the safety of the country, and of free institutions must rest in the organization of the Republican party.

What, then, is the duty before us?—Organization, vigilance, action, action on the rostrum, through the press, at the ballot-box, in State, county, city, and town elections; everywhere, at all times, in every election, making Republicanism, or loyalty to the policy or principles of its advocates the sole political test. No primary or municipal election should be suffered to go by default. The party that would succeed Nationally, must triumph in the States—and triumph in State elections must be prepared by municipal success.

Next to retaining power in the States already under the control, let the Republicans devote themselves to the work of disseminating their principles and imitating the true course of political action in the States which have decided the election against them. This time we failed for reasons, nearly all of which may be removed by proper effort. Many thousands of honest, but not well informed voters, who supported Mr. Buchanan under the delusive impression that he would favor the cause of Free Kansas, will soon learn their mistake, and be anxious to correct it. The timid policy of the Republicans in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana in postponing their independent action, and temporizing with a party got up for purposes not in harmony with their own, the conduct of Mr. Fillmore's friends, in either voting for Mr. Buchanan or dividing the opposition by a separate ticket, can hardly be repeated again. The true course of the Republicans, is to organize promptly, boldly, and honestly upon their own principles, so clearly set forth in the Philadelphia Platform and avoiding coalitions with other Parties, appeal directly to the masses of all Parties to ignore all organizations and issues which would divert the Public Mind from the one danger that now threatens the honor and stability of the Union, Slavery Propaganda allied with Disunionism.

Let us not forget that it is not the want of generous sentiments, but of sufficient information, that prevents the American people from being united in action against the aggressive policy of the Slave power. Were these simple questions submitted to-day to the people of the United States—Are you in favor of the extension of slavery?—Are you in favor of such extension by the aid or connivance of the Federal Government?—and could they be permitted to record their votes in response, without embarrassment, without restraint of any kind, nineteen-twentieths of the people of the Free States and perhaps more than half of the people of the Slave States, would return a decided negative to both.

Let us have faith in the People. Let us believe that at heart they are hostile to the extension of slavery, desirous that the Territories of the Union be consecrated to Free Labor and Free institutions; and that they require only enlightenment as to the most effectual means of securing this end; to convert their cherished sentiment into a fixed principle of action.

The times are pregnant with warning. That a Disunion Party exists in the South no longer admits of a doubt. It accepts the election of Mr. Buchanan as affording time and means to consolidate its strength and mature its plans, which will comprehend not only the enslavement of Kansas, and the recognition of all slavery in all Territory of the United States, but the conversion of the lower half of California into a Slave State, the organization of a new Slave Territory in the Gadsden purchase, the future annexation of Nicaragua and abrogation of Central America, and the acquisition of Cuba; and, as the Free States are not expected to submit to all this, ultimate dismemberment of the Union and the formation of a great Slave-holding Confederacy, with foreign alliances with Brazil and Russia, it may assume at first a moderate tone, to prevent undue antagonism of its Northern allies; it may delay the development of its plot, as it did under the Pierce Administration; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came at last and so will come upon the country inevitably the first acts of dark conspiracy. When that hour shall have come, then will the honest Democrats of the Free States be driven into our ranks, and the men of the Slave States who prefer the Republic of Washington, Adams, Jefferson—a republic of law, order and liberty—to an oligarchy of slave-holders and slavery propagandists, governed by Wise, Atchison, Soule, and Walker, founded in fraud and violence, and seeking aggrandizement by the spoliation of nations, will bid God speed to the labors to the Republican Party to preserve Liberty and the Union, one and inseparable, perpetual and all-powerful.

REPUBLICAN ROOMS, Washington, November, 27, '56.

Flattering Estimate of Mr. Buchanan.

One of the Lancaster gossipers, who hangs about the premises of the President elect, enlightens the readers of a New York contemporary by the following estimate of Mr. Buchanan. We think the picture is over-drawn, but give it as we find it:

Some of your correspondents have come over the neck in their predictions of the future, if I may say judge. Mr. Buchanan is one who, perhaps, above all others, possesses a zest for the enjoyment of the Presidency. He is fond of the display of official dignity; loves gay society and fine appearances; is cheered by the presence of women—likes their coquetries, their blarneyisms, and their fascinations in the dance. Whoever wins Miss Lane's heart will have his—double prize, worth contending for. He is fond of a good dinner, good wine, good whist and a bon mot. Having robust health, extensive learning and mature statesmanship, the honors of the Chief Executive will be gracefully worn by him. And thus he would pass his term, if possible.

But with all the experience of the President elect, his familiarity with legislation, with treaties, and with the tails of the Departments in every branch of the service, it is to be doubted very much whether he would be able to exchange for a bed of roses.

Yet his troubles will not come in the form of the annoyances generally predicted. Your pertentious cliques of patronage speculators in New York will not embarrass him. With individuals of that character, his action will be summary, emphatic and final. The patients who design approaching him with peremptory demands, will be treated in his presence. He has the faculty of subduing inferior minds, as well as of refusing to superior ones; and the result is not many of the latter in existence. Hence, it is idle to suppose that Col. Forney can influence him in the selection of his Cabinet, or in framing the measures of his Administration. He advises and directs Col. Forney, and expects only obedience. He talks to him as an aged gentleman does to a junior and an inferior. He will provide for him, so that he will not be in the way of anybody.

The difficulty is in the attitude of parties, and the danger menacing the Union. The main principle of the party which elected him, the right to extend Slavery into territory now free, cannot be abandoned or modified. And having once almost succeeded, the Republican Party, with an irrepressible eagerness, and an undebating purpose, are already preparing for the second encounter. Such is the present condition and future prospect. Defeat of his party, to be followed, possibly, by disunion, would seem to be sufficient to disturb his equanimity.

But yesterday he received information of the business to be laid before the Southern Convention at Savannah, and last night he was grave and thoughtful. It seems that the Southern States are going to try experiments on a limited scale before plunging head and ears into disunion. They will not go into deep water at first but keep near the shore, and see how they can bear the temperature, &c. Without rupturing their Federal relations, it seems they have a project of non-intercourse, gradual and prospective. In short, they have the temerity to resolve that they will begin at once and live and act as nearly as possible as if they were already separated; or rather as if the North did not exist. They are to be economical, wear their old clothes, import directly, and sell their cotton at home for specie! They are going to do something of that sort. They will take a malicious taste of disunion first, to see how it will digest, and what effect it will have on the North.

The Slave Trade, continued.

The Sentinel denies that any leading organ of the Democratic party has advocated the reopening of the slave trade, and rates us roundly for asserting it. It says:

"When the Journal, therefore, speaks of a doctrine that was too preposterous for serious mention two years ago, having become so popular that the leading organs of the Democratic party of the country advocate it," it speaks of that which does not exist; and the editor shows extreme ignorance or audacity in making the assertion. Will he name a few of those 'leading organs,' just by the

way of showing the extent of his knowledge of a fact of which he speaks, with so much confidence and flippancy?"

Yes, we will name several. The New Orleans Delta, the organ of Jeff. Davis and Genl. Quitman both good Democrats, and a Cabinet officer, and the other proposed for the cabinet by a good Democratic paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, is one.

The Charleston Mercury, the organ of Andrew P. Butler, is another. The Carolina Times, the South Side Democrat, and the Richmond Enquirer, though this last says it was "in fun," when it urged the slave trade scheme.

All of these are prominent papers, and all supported Mr. Buchanan as faithfully and far more efficiently, than did the Sentinel. They may call themselves "independent," if they choose, but that doesn't change the fact that they were active supporters of the Democratic party. The editor of one of these papers was the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the House last winter, and the editor of another was Secretary of the Cincinnati Convention. Besides these, we have seen extracts from a number of professed Democratic papers, of little note, in Virginia and South Carolina, favoring the slave trade, but we have forgotten their names.

But it is a matter of little consequence whether these papers are technically Democratic organs or not. They represent that feeling which controls the course of the South, and thus the whole Democratic party. It is but a short step, and logically a necessary one, to the slave trade, from the doctrine of the Democratic party that "slave-holders have the same right to take their niggers to a territory that a free man has to take his horse."

If slaves may be carried wherever no law forbids it, why may they not be brought from Africa, if a white man happens to buy a few from the Guinea coast? The right to bring his property home, is quite as clear as his right to take it from home to a place where there is no law on the subject. The Democratic party made no greater change from the policy of 1848, when they passed the Nebraska Bill, than they will make when they step from the Nebraska Bill to the Slave Trade.—*Ind. Jour.*

From Life Illustrated.

AMERICAN FARMER'S INSTITUTE CLUB.

Weekly meetings held every Tuesday at 12 o'clock at the rooms 351 Broadway, New York.

TUESDAY, Dec 2.—Judge Livingston in the Chair. The Secretary, Judge Meigs, read a variety of interesting papers; one of which was from an essay prepared by a lady of Corsica, upon a breed of silkworms that produce three crops of silk a year—that is three hatchings of worms.

ROSES—EXPERIENCES.—A French gardener has succeeded in producing blue roses. An experiment has been tried upon 415 varieties of potatoes without any important result. A statement that we induce says that no important production of any crop can be obtained without deep culture, and the harder the soil the deeper the cultivation needed.

The London Athenaeum says we have not added but a dozen roses to the list known to the inhabitants of Rome 1,200 years ago. Roses were numerous used in that age upon all occasions, from birth to death.

An experiment tried, proves that grain can be cut in France by hand at about the same price as by machines. Perhaps the same may be said of any country where labor is cheap.

WHEAT OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SCOTLAND.—The highest grown in 1855 was 56 pounds, and the heaviest 64 pounds. The average weight of wheat in Scotland is 60 lbs. per imperial bushel.

ANCIENT CEREALIAN TREES.—The chestnut timber, anciently grown in France was very different from the present growth. It was strong and durable, and lasted, sometimes, 800 years; no insect preyed upon it. It is said that oak, too, in the middle ages were extremely different from those of the present day.

ORCHARDS—THE BEST MODE OF PLANTING AND PRESERVING.—The Secretary now remarked that the time of taking up the fixed question of the day had arrived, and a considerable audience being present, he hoped some of them had something to offer upon this very important subject.

The chairman called on Solon Robinson, who stated that he had nothing to offer but what was well known to all present—that fruit is at present very scarce and high, and he feared the cause of it was a general maldy affecting all fruit trees. It is well known that the Baldwin apple is failing, and perhaps the cause is very different from the present growth. It was strong and durable, and lasted, sometimes, 800 years; no insect preyed upon it. It is said that oak, too, in the middle ages were extremely different from those of the present day.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE IN SOUTH-ERN ILLINOIS.

Being requested by many to publish a statement, through the columns of your paper of my experience with, and value of the Chinese Sugar Cane, I therefore send you the following statement, which you will please insert.

On the 25th of May I planted about half an acre of ground, one year old, at the spring in fact, I covered the seeds with mud, the other part was high and sandy; the consequence was when the dry season set in the wet part baked very hard, and the high part burnt up for want of rain. I plowed it when about ten inches

high, and that was all the working it got with the exception of a slight hoeing previous to plowing; my object was to ascertain the amount of saccharine matter contained in the stalks, and supposed enough would grow to make the experiment. Many of the stalks grew from sixteen to twenty feet high, (in the low ground it grew only twelve feet.) Having made a mill on which to grind it, I commenced on the 24th of September.

The cane had then received two or three frosts, which slightly injured the taste of the water. I am convinced that the amount of stalks I used can be grown from a quarter of an acre. The amount of water obtained from the piece was 270 gallons, from which I made forty five gallons, which in flavor and bright red color, is far superior to any molasses obtained from the South. I did not try to strain any of it as it will not strain after being frosted, but I am convinced there will be no difficulty in straining it if tried previous to frost. If it is planted by the middle of May it will ripen by the end of August, and remain in good condition until frost, and if cut up and put in shells (in apprehension of frost) it will keep well for a month or more.

I will give a statement of what may be made per acre, judging from the amount of water obtained from each stalk. One of my neighbors, Mr. A. Deagan obtained from seven choice stalks one gallon of water, and in another trial made by Mr. McCleary, sen., and myself, we pressed from ten stalks one gallon and a quart. The number of stalks in a hill should be from four to six. In my calculations I only estimate one quart of water to the hill, allowing sixteen hills per square rod, which will make 2,560 hills to the acre, and this, at one quart per hill, will make 640 gallons of water to the acre, which will make 110 gallons of molasses. Valued at 75 cts per gallon, it would amount to \$82.50 per acre, and I do not hesitate in saying that the amounts may be doubled. I would urge upon the farmers of the Western country to try it. You will not only save, but make money by the operation. I am well convinced that in 1860 the Southern planter will have no sale for his sugar in the State of Illinois. From present indications there will be 100 acres raised in Wabash county next year, which will save the county \$10,000. The time to commence working the cane is when the seeds have changed from green to a dark red hue, although it will remain good until fairly matured. Should any person wish to make the experiment, I have some seed to spare—one quart will plant an acre.

McCleary's Bluff, Wabash Co., Ill.

The Message.

Scarcely a voice is heard in favor of the Message. Even Southern Democrats are chary in approving its tone, or defending its conclusions. As for the National Intelligencer, it condemns it as strongly as ever it condemned meanness or injustice in any official measure.

"Whatever repugnance may be felt in the Free States, north and west, to slavery in the abstract or in its practical extension north of the line prescribed to it by the legislative act of 1821, we have too high an opinion of the general respect felt in those States for the Constitution and its compromises, and for the inalienable rights of the Southern States, to give credence to the sweeping charge of attributing to them any such sentiment or purpose as it would be to impute to the patriotic people of the South a desire to overthrow the Government because one or two newspapers and a few monomaniacs in a particular locality rally against the union cause Slavery and advocate its dissolution." There are doubtless causes of complaint, not all of them imaginary, both North and South, but we have too much faith in the general loyalty of both sections to admit the justice of the President's allegation. In the most violent debates of the last session we heard Northern Senators, distinguished for their extreme opinions on the Kansas question, not only publicly repudiate the remotest wish or intention to interfere with slavery in the States, but avow their readiness to shoulder their muskets to defend the people of the South, if need be, in maintaining their authority at home.

We are not exaggerating the extravagances of fanaticism in the North or the West; but, with all deference to the President, we must say that he has gone too far in imputing revolutionary sentiments or designs to so large a portion of the people of the Free States. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that the President should feel warmly and speak strongly on a subject in which his own official course has been so severely condemned; but when the angry contentions of the day shall have subsided the uncharitableness of many present views will be rectified, and among them the one advanced in the Message from which we now feel constrained in justice to dissent, and on which we will say no more. We will only add that we should be happy to see the day when neither the word slavery nor any allusion to the institution will find a place in the President's Message to Congress.

A worthy minister, noted for his wit, on being asked what kind of a person the wife of Dr. — was, replied, "I will give you her grammatical character. She is a noun substantive—masculine, felt and heard."

"Happiness is like a pig with a grassy tail, which every one runs after, but nobody can hold."

From the Graysville Herald.

The Chinese Sugar Cane in Southern Illinois.

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"Whatever repugnance may be felt in the Free States, north and west, to slavery in the abstract or in its practical extension north of the line prescribed to it by the legislative act of 1821, we have too high an opinion of the general respect felt in those States for the Constitution and its compromises, and for the inalienable rights of the Southern States, to give credence to the sweeping charge of attributing to them any such sentiment or purpose as it would be to impute to the patriotic people of the South a desire to overthrow the Government because one or two newspapers and a few monomaniacs in a particular locality rally against the union cause Slavery and advocate its dissolution." There are doubtless causes of complaint, not all of them imaginary, both North and South, but we have too much faith in the general loyalty of both sections to admit the justice of the President's allegation. In the most violent debates of the last session we heard Northern Senators, distinguished for their extreme opinions on the Kansas question, not only publicly repudiate the remotest wish or intention to interfere with slavery in the States, but avow their readiness to shoulder their muskets to defend the people of the South, if need be, in maintaining their authority at home.

We are not exaggerating the extravagances of fanaticism in the North or the West; but, with all deference to the President, we must say that he has gone too far in imputing revolutionary sentiments or designs to so large a portion of the people of the Free States. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that the President should feel warmly and speak strongly on a subject in which his own official course has been so severely condemned; but when the angry contentions of the day shall have subsided the uncharitableness of many present views will be rectified, and among them the one advanced in the Message from which we now feel constrained in justice to dissent, and on which we will say no more. We will only add that we should be happy to see the day when neither the word slavery nor any allusion to the institution will find a place in the President's Message to Congress.

A worthy minister, noted for his wit, on being asked what kind of a person the wife of Dr. — was, replied, "I will give you her grammatical character. She is a noun substantive—masculine, felt and heard."

"Happiness is like a pig with a grassy tail, which every one runs after, but nobody can hold."

From the Graysville Herald.

The Chinese Sugar Cane in Southern Illinois.

Being requested by many to publish a statement, through the columns of your paper of my experience with, and value of the Chinese Sugar Cane, I therefore send you the following statement, which you will please insert.

On the 25th of May I planted about half an acre of ground, one year old, at the spring in fact, I covered the seeds with mud, the other part was high and sandy; the consequence was when the dry season set in the wet part baked very hard, and the high part burnt up for want of rain. I plowed it when about ten inches

high, and that was all the working it got with the exception of a slight hoeing previous to plowing; my object was to ascertain the